

# Boston Morning Post.

PUBLISHED DAILY, AT NO. 21 WATER STREET, BY BEALS & GREENE.—CHARLES GORDON GREENE, EDITOR.

VOLUME X. NO. 93.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1836.

PRICE \$6 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.

## DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.  
**MARTIN VAN BUREN.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT.  
**RICHARD M. JOHNSON.**

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE  
Hon. NATHAN WILLIS, of Pittsfield.  
Hon. SETH WHITMARSH, of Sekonk.

FOR DISTRICT  
No. 1, CALEB EDDY, of Boston.  
2, ROBERT RANTOUL, of Beverly.  
3, JOSEPH KITTREDGE, of Andover.  
4, FRANCIS TUTTLE, of Acton.  
5, SAMUEL TAYLOR, of Sutton.  
6, SAMUEL C. ALLEN, of Northfield.  
7, JOSEPH FITCH, of New Marlborough.  
8, HARVEY CHAPIN, of Springfield.  
9, BENJAMIN P. WILLIAMS, of Roxbury.  
10, NATHAN C. BROWNELL, of Westport.  
11, THOMAS MANDELL, of New Bedford.  
12, JABEZ P. THOMPSON, of Halifax.

## POETRY.

From the Knickerbocker.

### STANZAS.

Untwined these flowers—I will not wed  
With wretchedness, in Joy's disguise;  
Would ye the victim forth were led  
With garlands to the sacrifice?  
Oh! wreathe for Hope these blossoms rare,  
These parasites of dew and sun,—  
But if ye will bedeck Despair,  
Go seek a broken, withered one!

This rose, long folded to my breast,  
Must nestle there no longer now;  
Faith's latest gift, Love's last bequest,  
'Twill well besem my traitress brow.  
Take it, and on that brow bestow  
Its scentless leaves and sapless stem,—  
Ye will but crown the queen of woe  
With sorrow's fitting diadem.

Oh God!—that gold and baubles bright  
Should weigh against that gem divine  
That fills with its most holy light  
The heart's unpurchasable mine!  
Ye know not what a wreck ye make,  
In urging this unholy vow:  
One heart, in climes afar, will break—  
And mine—but that is broken now!

### THE U. S. FRIGATE PEACOCK.

Extract of a letter received by JOHN BOYLE, Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, dated on board the United States flag ship Peacock, Bombay, November 9th, 1835, published to correct erroneous statements, which represent the ship as having been totally lost.

MY DEAR SIR: We have at length arrived at this place, and I avail myself of the departure to-morrow of the steamboat for Egypt, via the Red Sea, to drop you a line by the way of England.

We left Zanzibar on the 8th of September, steering our course across the Arabian Sea for Muscat, in the entrance of the Persian Gulf. On the night of Sunday, the 21st, a fresh breeze blowing from the south west, the ship having studding sails set, and plunging her way at the rate of eight miles per hour, suddenly struck on a bed of coral reefs. It would hardly be possible to describe the surprise which ensued. Those who were below, in bed, came immediately on deck—not to inquire the cause of this sudden shock, for the repeated thumps, at every rise and depression of this sea, too plainly spoke it; but the only question asked and reiterated from all sides were, "Where are we?" "What rocks can these be?" All, however, were satisfied as to our dismal situation; breakers were foaming round; the rocks alongside were within two and a half fathoms of the surface, and the ship lay "hard and fast."

All sail had been at once taken in, and the necessary orders for getting out the boats were promptly obeyed. Provisions, and various other articles were thrown over, and the water, excepting a few hundred gallons, was started in the hold and pumped out, in order to lighten the ship: she remained, however, immovable, at times striking hard. Anchors and kedges were sent out; but the crew toiled in vain at the capstan. A boat had been sent out to sound around, when the deepest water for a considerable distance was found to be three and a half and four fathoms, about two hundred yards southwest of the ship. The yards, topmasts, &c. were lowered, in order to ease the ship; and though every thing was done which prudence could suggest in such a situation, all seemed without effect. It was not possible to form any accurate opinion as to the nature of the spot where we were. Some supposed we might have run upon some isolated rock in the ocean, not laid down on the charts; others thought we might be on the coast of Arabia Felix, swept from our true course by a mighty current.

Nothing, however, remained now to do but to await patiently for daylight, in the hope of seeing land, which as yet could in no direction be discovered. The anxiety of this interval may, perhaps be readily imagined. The dawn discovered to our view a low, sandy island, about a mile distant, which seemed totally destitute of vegetation, or any signs of being inhabited. No other land was visible around. It was conjectured that this small island might be that of *Mazeira*, on the coast of *Arabia Felix*, but that it must be very erroneously laid down on the charts, or that an extraordinary current, or defective chronometers had led us far from our proper course.

The most unceasing efforts were made during the day, to haul the ship off. It was resolved to lighten her by every possible means, even to the cutting away of the masts, should this at last be found necessary. Several tons weight of shot, with cables and every article that could be readily removed, were thrown over; a raft was constructed along side, on which the provisions, &c., were stowed. But the utmost efforts to remove the ship from the spot, where she seemed jammed among the rocks, sometimes striking heavily, proved unavailing, and the leak which had commenced, was hourly increasing. On Tuesday morning, a boat was despatched to Muscat, distant between 2 and 300 miles, with the view of obtaining assistance. Edmund Roberts, Esq., accompanied passed midshipman W. R. Taylor with 8 men in the boat, which took on board 6 or 8 days' provisions and water, quadrant, chart, &c. In the meantime, the natives of the coast discovering our distressed situation, gathered round us in their large dows, robbed our raft, and annoyed our boats, when out on duty. A few well directed shot from a nine, however, intimidated, and kept them thereafter at some distance, where they were content to remain and watch the ravages of the elements upon us. Happily, after 61 hours of unremitting toil and anxiety, and lightening the ship by at last throwing over 11 of our guns, we succeeded on Wednesday afternoon, in hauling her

off the rocks into a depth, where, thus lightened, she floated, and immediately setting sail, beat her off the shore, with a fine stiff breeze, through a shallow and dangerous passage among the rocks. Standing off 15 or 20 miles, the Island we had just left bearing nearly west, we discovered also to our surprise, high land, bearing east, and now ascertained, for the first time, that we were behind the Island of *Mazeira*, i. e. in the passage between it and the main land. This channel abounds in rocks and reefs, and has been the scene of numberless disasters in ancient and modern times. The following day, Thursday, we beat out the South end of this passage, and doubling the southern extremity of *Mazeira*, which is a hilly and extensive Island, stood on our course for Muscat.

On Monday, the 28th, we fell in with the Sultan's sloop of war *Sultana*, bound for *Mazeira*, to our assistance, and having Mr Taylor on board, who had arrived safely with the boat, on the afternoon of the Saturday following the Tuesday on which they left us. On the 29th, we anchored in the harbor of Muscat, the Sultan in company.

Much praise and gratitude are due to the Sultan for his extraordinary kindness and the very prompt assistance which he had despatched to us on this occasion. On hearing from Mr Roberts the nature of our misfortune, he immediately offered the use of one of his frigates to carry the officers and crew of the *Peacock* to the United States, if necessary; and to Mr R. another, in which to prosecute his voyage, and accomplish the objects of his mission.

Fortunately, however, we were saved from the extreme necessity of throwing ourselves thus far on his generosity. Our ship having been in dock here, (from which she came out yesterday,) has had all her copper renewed, a new false keel fitted, and all the other requisite repairs, which will no doubt now render her perfectly competent to continue the cruise.

The *Enterprise* (with which vessel we parted before doubling Cape Good Hope, and found her in this port on our arrival here,) also goes into dock this day, having rubbed up her copper on a reef at Zanzibar, at which place she arrived four days after we left there.

At Muscat, the Sultan gave to the Commodore and his officers a splendid dinner at the palace, served up entirely in the oriental style. He has caused frequent presents of fresh meat and vegetables to be sent to the ship; and at Zanzibar, a valuable port of his dominions, the ship was entirely supplied, by his order, free of charge during the time she remained there.

It is supposed we shall sail from this place about the 20th. The crew has been very healthy. There is nothing of the cholera at present in Bombay.

### MR WILLIAMS—THE OCULIST.

To the Editor of the Boston Morning Post:—  
SIR—I promised you some proof of the truth of the assertion that the pretended oculist at the Bromfield House, used disreputable and dishonest means, to palm himself upon the public, and get at the pockets of the people.

I give you now an extract from a letter just received. The gentleman knew that I intended to cause an action to be brought against Mr Williams for obtaining money under false pretences; and is ready to come forward in a court of justice. When he was so far imposed upon by the sanctified appearance, and the artful manner of the quack, as to give his written promise not to publish any thing to his disadvantage, he thought he was dealing with an honest man: the conduct of Mr W. he considers such as to authorize him to relate the plain truth: this ought not to be disadvantageous to one, who [like another personage] doth quote scripture, and direct his patients to pray, as the pretended oculist does. More anon from S. G. H.

Dear Sir: Induced by an advertisement published in the *Zion's Herald*, in the month of January last, stating Mr Williams, Oculist to the King of France, being very skillful in cases of blindness. I called with my son. After some inquiries he asked me if I wished to become his patient. I told him I did, if he thought he could cure me. He said he thought he could, but would not promise. He then related a number of cures he had effected, (his own in particular,) by applying his own medicine. He recommended highly his own skill, and told me if he did not cure me, no one else could. I then asked him what remuneration he would require for his services. He agreed to consider me his patient for two months for ten guineas, which I told him was a great price. He said that was the lowest price, and that must be paid in advance. I said "it was time enough when the work is done." However, at length, I put myself under his care and paid him down fifty dollars. He then ordered his clerk to write a certificate, something to this effect—*In case of cure, I was to publish it in the Morning Post, to give him credit for the cure, and in case of failure, not to publish any thing to his disadvantage, which I was obliged to sign.* He then washed my eyes with his eye-water, and gave my son directions how to use it. I have received no benefit from his medicine; I judge I have had a fair trial; and consider it unsafe to try his skill or benevolence.

Respectfully yours,

SAMUEL V. AINOLD.  
Braintree, March 12, 1836.  
SAMUEL G. HOWE, M. D.

Extracts from the "Pilot" of March 12, 1836, &c.  
MR. JOHN WILLIAMS, THE OCULIST.

We abhor QUACKERY in all its forms, in Medicine, Religion, Politics, or in any thing else; and we never will be backward in exposing it; wherever it may be found. As we define the words, it signifies ignorant imposture; and as such it and its professors should be held up to the contempt and indignation of an injured and insulted community. But our business is chiefly to speak of that sort which falls under our more especial notice, viz, medical quackery, we shall confine our exordium to a few remarks upon this.

In the first place, it is by no means essential that a quack should be distinguished by the absence of a diploma, for we must say in sorrow and shame that some of the most flagrant instances of sheer quackery we ever witnessed, (and our opportunities of observation since we received the degree of M. D. at the age of 18 years have not been very limited,) have occurred among duly authorized members of our profession. It is of no use to disguise facts,—they are stubborn things, and although in penning this article we foresee the anathematization to which its publication will subject us for our candor, yet, as we are under no remarkable obligations to the professional elite of the city, with a few honorable exceptions, and most certainly under none whatever to the proteges of the said elite, we shall speak our mind very plainly.

We, in common with every body in the city who can read, had seen a great deal in the daily journals about the gentleman whose name heads these remarks; and we observed a disposition in several papers to vilify him, which, as far as we could judge from the tenor of the paragraphs in which it was manifested, emanated from a portion of the source above referred to. Well, we were determined to see for ourselves, and accordingly called on Mr Williams; and half an hour's conversation

fully convinced us that there was nothing like quackery about him, so far as regards his knowledge of his profession, or his personal skill. As to his manner of announcing his residence in the city, it certainly is unusual in this country, but we do not know how any other method could have the desired effect of extending the information so effectually in so short a period of time. Mr Williams, we repeat, is no quack. He confines his attention exclusively to those diseases of the eyes and ears which are curable without surgical aid; the number of these is much greater than one would suppose. To the truth of this last remark, the result of our own practice has often borne ample testimony. Whenever a surgical operation is requisite, Mr W. immediately informs the patient of the fact, and recommends application to a surgeon.

But more than this, we have examined several of his patients, and some of them who had received any thing but benefit from hands heretofore though almost omnipotent in diseases of a like character. Now the evidence of our senses amounts to this simple fact,—we have seen people who were blind, or nearly so, and who had tried in vain every means of relief to be obtained here without success, restored to sight in an incredibly short space of time, without the aid of surgery. Several cases of pterygium and albugo, were remarkable on this account. Mr W. is the author of a valuable work in the French language on the Structure and Diseases of the Eye, which, had space permitted, we had intended to review.

The sum of our remarks is this, that Mr Williams has acquired a degree of perfection in the management of the distressing class of diseases to which he confines his attention, which has never to our knowledge been equalled,—at least if the official reports of the comparative number cured or relieved in the principal Eye Infirmary in this country and Europe, are to be relied on. That the principles upon which he founds his treatment are identically the same with those maintained by the most distinguished professors; and that the only difference in the results of the separate methods of treatment, is that he effects in a few days, objects which usually require months and perhaps years for their fulfilment.

He indeed keeps his remedial agents a secret, and he would be a great fool if he did not, until he had acquired an independent competency for his family as a reward for his labor.

The world is not generally so grateful as to give a man more coppers than kicks for what good he may do. After it has starved its benefactors, it is very ready to console their widows and orphans by piling some dozen tons of granite over their last home; the cost of which, if it had been given them in their lifetime would have smoothed the path to that grave, where they would lie quite as easy without a monument to remind others of the spot. We therefore think that Mr Williams acts in this, the part of a prudent man, particularly as his services are gratuitous to the poor under all circumstances. We suppose his remedies will be made known to the world some time or other,—and conclude by saying, that if we ourselves were afflicted with disease of the character referred to, we would rather (M. D. as we are) have our sight restored by Mr Williams without a diploma; than after getting our eyes put out, to be informed that the gentleman to whom we were indebted for this friendly service, had a wagon load of diplomas, from all the universities and societies on the face of the earth, and could affix the letters of a dozen alphabets to the end of his name.

J. S. BARTLETT, M. D.

[We extract the following from the Boston Pilot of the 12th inst., which was annexed to the observations of the Editor, J. S. Bartlett, M. D., for the information of our readers.]

We can only add to the remarks published in the Boston Daily Times of the 12th inst., that every day's observation since it was written, has confirmed the opinion therein expressed as regards the success of this gentleman to whom it refers, and the fact that out of more than 100 cases which we have rigidly scrutinized, great numbers have been cured or relieved, of which a very considerable proportion were at the time of application to Mr W. totally blind; and the major portion of the whole number had been under the most skillful treatment to be obtained in New England, without receiving benefit. In no single case have we heard an expression of dissatisfaction at his treatment, but on the contrary, the most enthusiastic expressions of gratitude. We had written a larger notice, but have no space to say more.

J. S. B.

The remaining Documents from Dr. Bartlett will appear on Saturday.

GEORGE THOMPSON, THE ABOLITIONIST.—Now in press and will shortly be published, An account of the Life of the above celebrated individual, illustrated with engravings, among which will be a view of the Boston Mob with other scenes relating thereto. This work is calculated to show Mr. Thompson in VERITABLE colors. T&Fis4—os8 m23

MACHINISTS WANTED.—5 or 6 Machinists can find immediate employment on Steam Engine work, by applying to G. H. MARDEN, corner of Merrimack and Friend streets, near the City Scales. m15

CIDER.—100 pipes refined Cider—a very superior article for bottling—for sale by JONATHAN HOLBROOK & CO. No 218 Ann street, corner of Sun Court st. N. B. Bottle Cider, wholesale and retail, as above. m11

RIFLE PISTOLS.—A few more of this celebrated article, lately received by JONES, LOWS & BALL, 123 Washington street. m14

SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.—Portsmouth and Columbia Cottons, for sale by GRANT, SEAYER & CO. 5 Liberty square. j26 ep2w

FANCIER HALL CLOTHES WAREHOUSE.—An extensive assortment of fashionable ready made Clothing constantly for sale, (as low as at any other establishment,) by W. H. MILTON & Co. Nos. 4 & 6, Old Faneuil Hall. mar 2

SHOES AND NEST CASKS.—220 Molasses Shoes and heads of superior quality—20 Nest Casks, suitable for DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf. m12

CANDELAR BRAS.—Just received an invoice of Candelar Bras, suitable for the best Havana Restaurant, suitable for Chair Makers—enquire at Duck Square, over No. 13, 6p stairs. mar 16

BUCKSKINS.—Just received by the late arrivals from Europe, by J. & W. W. ROSS, No 7 Congress street and 3 Congress square, a splendid assortment of Ribbed Buckskins for Gentlemen's Pantaloons. 3m m19

SCREWED HAY.—545 bales of screwed Hay, of superior quality, on board ship *Rutland*, for sale by DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf. m14

PRICES REDUCED.—Dobson's Patent Double Rectifying Bakers, warranted to suit, by WM. B. OLIVER, No. 19 Union st. feb 21

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE LOTS FOR SALE.—At Milton Hill—for terms, enquire at No 2 Franklin place. m15

OX HORNS.—1750 Ox Horns, landing from Brig *Deleware*, from Rio Grande—for sale by DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf. m15

### BRITISH COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LONDON.

It has become a duty to acquaint the public that the genus *Hygeia* Improved Hygeian Vegetable Pills which are prescribed in accordance with the doctrines of the British College of Physicians and Surgeons, London, and which are recommended by the writings and practice of Sir Astley Cooper, Mr Abernethy, and the most eminent Physicians and Practitioners of Europe and America, are signed on the outer cover of every package, in the following lawful and particular manner.

JOSEPH RALPH, M. D.—GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH—MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, LONDON—LECTURER ON MIDWIFERY AND THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN—AND AUTHOR OF THE "FAMILY PHYSICIAN, A DOMESTIC GUIDE TO MEDICINE." (Note. The various documents, Diplomas and stamped Certificates, which show the connection of the Author with the Institution above mentioned are publicly exhibited at the General Office of the College, N. Y. and may be seen by any individual at any time.)

Nothing seems to have afforded more general satisfaction and advantage to society, than having the Hygeian Medicine prescribed and prepared by a regular and practical physician, and one who may at all times be consulted or appealed to, either by post or otherwise, on the subject of its operation and disease. This is also the more appreciated in consequence of the number of different medicines which are daily advertised under various pretences in the name of "Hygeian" and "Original Hygeian."

The directions which accompany every package of this Domestic Medicine, are exceedingly plain and particular,—the proper dose and management of the Pills being carefully given under the head of each disorder separately. Those who keep this medicine by them, especially country families, find that nothing is more economical or better adapted for family use, and being free from mercury or any hurtful property, they may always be resorted to with perfect safety. Neither is it too much to state with strict regard to truth, that thousands are indebted to this medicine for the preservation of life and health.

The connection which exists between the organs of digestion and almost all diseases, being the basis of this Domestic Medicine, there is scarcely a disorder incident to human nature in which they are not taken advantageously. Those who have been afflicted with the most remarkable instances of broun and cures have been experienced are the following:—Bilious disorders, Dyspepsia, affections of the head and nervous complaints, with all those various disorders which originate in not climates or from costive bowels. Also, Fevers, Inflammation, Gout, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Diseases, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Scrophula, Coughs which threaten Consumption, and especially Gravel, Gleet, and other weaknesses in the Urinary and Genital organs.

This Medicine also, in a peculiar manner, is adapted to the disorders of the female constitution, both in early and more advanced periods of life.

Wholesale Agent for Boston, who is able to supply the surrounding country stores on the same liberal terms as the general office, N. Y. is WILLIAM VARD & Co. No. 27, India St. Retail Agents are the following:—

Ebenezer Wright, No 46 Milk street  
Andrew Geyer, No 104 & 103 Hanover street  
S. Holden, corner of Chestnut and Charles streets  
Joseph T. Brown, 292 Washington street  
E. G. Lemon, Post Office, Roxbury. m15

\$15 REWARD.—Stolen from the south east corner of the Old State House, last evening about 10 o'clock, a Horse and Wagon of the following description: light bay horse, four white feet, white face, switch tail and mane not very long, fore-top cut off, a few white spots under the saddle, quite quiet, wants to enter when in a hurry— the wagon body painted yellow, wheels leather, carriage heavy and newly run; iron axles, ends of the right shaft split off, leaving it sharp. A Buffalo Robe was in the wagon. The above reward will be paid for the detection of the thief or thieves, and the return of the Horse and Wagon, or in proportion for the Horse and Wagon, or in proportion for the Horse and Wagon, or in proportion for the Horse and Wagon. The subscriber, SOLOMON JENKINS, Arch Ward, or South Boston, mar 17

SINGING SCHOOLS.—JOHN BARTLETT gives notice to his friends and the public, that he will open a School at the Rev Mr Dean's Vestry, Bulfinch street, on Tuesday evening, March 22d, for the instruction in Music of young ladies and gentlemen who have perfected themselves in the first rudiments, and who desire to practice the admirable compositions of Mr Zuercher, in the American Harp and Ancient Lyre—and to learn some of the most popular Glee's, &c. School to be continued on Tuesday evenings. Terms for the course \$4 00. Apply at his residence, No. 13, Garden street, or at his School room on the above evenings. He would also give notice that he will commence with a class in the first rudiments of Music, on Monday evening, March 22d, the course to consist of 50 lessons. Terms and application the same as above. This School to be continued on Monday and Thursday evenings. ep1wW&S2w m16

FINANCIAL AGENCY.—(A Constituent Office of the Union Agency, Washington City, D. C.)—Depository of Foreign Capital, and National Exchange and Loan Office. All paper bearing the indorsement seal of a Financial Agency, either in London, Paris, Amsterdam, Madrid, Lisbon or Buenos Ayres, exchanged at par value. Notes and Orders of One Hundred Dollars or upwards, regularly endorsed according to the Official Reports of the Intelligence Agency.

Paper bearing the indorsement seal of the Financial Agency in the City of Washington, will circulate at its value throughout the civilized world. GEO. K. MYERS, Sec'y. m4 T&Fly

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the Soap-Stone business, under the firm of Cowdin & Stinson, is by mutual consent this day dissolved. All persons having demands against the said firm, are requested to present them to the undersigned, who will pay the same, or to the said firm, who will please call and settle the same. JOHN COWDIN, MOSES F. STIMSON. m12-3p&cop6t

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—Stone of superior quality for cellars or for building, from the Winter Hill Ledge, may be had in any quantity, delivered in Boston or Charlestown, at short notice, on application to GEORGE S. ADAMS, No. 2, Arrow street Charlestown. 3aw3w m2

SUPERIOR STEEL PENS.—A large additional invoice of Steel Pens, on cards, in boxes, and in papers, from same manufacturer, as those which gave such universal satisfaction last fall.

Also, a few rich plated Cake Baskets and Candlesticks—21 gross gilt Wedding Rings—12 doz Mustard Spoons—gilt Bowls, &c. Just received and for sale, by J. M. ALLEN, at chamber over his Auction Room, Milk street. 2w m17

WANTED.—A first rate gardener—a man to attend bar—a man to take care of a horse and chaise—a man to work in a private family and drive a coach—several men to work in boarding houses and private families—also a young man in a provision store. Apply at 47 Milk street. m17

LABRADOR FISH.—800 quintals, superior quality, deliverable at a neighboring Port—for sale by F. E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf. 3t m17

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A GOOD PRINTER.—A young man, acquainted with the printing business, having a small capital, and wishing to invest it in a large and lucrative newspaper establishment in one of the largest towns in this Commonwealth, may hear of an opportunity to suit him by applying at the Office of the Morning Post feb 29

FASHIONABLE HAT, CAP & FUR STORE.—HORATIO JENKINS, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken Store No 15 Hanover street, where may be found a complete assortment of Hats, Caps, Furs, Stocks, Gloves, Embroiders, &c. &c. Having made arrangements to be supplied with the fashions of the day, he hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage. epim m10

RATTAN FOR SALE.—A large quantity of Rattan, suitable for Chair Makers—enquire at Duck Square, over No. 13, 6p stairs. mar 16

MILLEN WANTED.—Two men of temperate habits, ready to work in the Rolling-mill in Malden—apply at No 37 Milk st. 3t m15

CELLAR TO LET, under 60 Commercial street, opposite the Eastern Packet Pier—and cellar is very centrally situated, and would be a good stand for any kind of business, or would be let reasonable for storage, being large. m16

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—6 or 8 young men, from 14 to 20 years of age to work at the fitting business—to whom constant employment will be given—Good references will be required—None but those of steady habits need apply to G. H. MARDEN, corner of Merrimack and Friend streets, near the City Scales. m15

LOST.—On Thursday evening last, if not left in the Thea-Lon, between that and the corner of Winter street, a ladies dark for Ben. Whoever has found the same and will return it at this office, or to 23 Tremont street, will receive the thanks of the owner. m15

### HOWARD HOUSE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken that well known and extensive establishment, formerly occupied by the late Mr WILLIAM GALLAGHER. He hopes by his situation to attract a desire to be bestowed upon his predecessor.

The House is situated in the most central part of the city and contiguous to the Post Office and other public buildings. It has been fitted up in a neat and genteel style,—the rooms airy and retired. The Larder will at all times be provided with every delicacy the season will afford. Parties wishing to be provided with entertainment for any number of persons, can be accommodated at the shortest notice. A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board m7

DOVER N. H.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HOTEL, The subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that his term of time has expired in the *Merthorpe Hotel*, Boston, and he has returned to his own establishment, the New Hampshire Hotel, in Dover, N. H., where he solicits a share of the public patronage. N. B.—The New Hampshire Hotel will hereafter be kept as a Temperance House. SAMUEL WYATT. feb 16

### MASSAHOIT HOUSE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that this large and elegant establishment, about 3 miles from the city, is now open for the reception of company, and every effort will be made to give entire satisfaction to individuals and parties of pleasure, at immediate notice. feb 16 ep1f

### AMERICAN LUNCH.

N. Y.—By S. T. EDWARDS & Co. The above establishment has been fitted up throughout in the most costly style of elegance and convenience. The Bar will be constantly supplied with the richest Wines and Liquors, and the Larder with the best provisions the markets afford. The proprietor pledges himself that on his part, and on that of the most attentive assistants that can be procured, nothing shall be wanting to render his house worthy of the patronage of a general public. New York, March 5, 1836. m14

### BRICK DWELLING HOUSE IN NEWBURYPORT.

For sale, if applied for soon, an elegant 3 story brick dwelling House, on the Newburyport Turnpike, about a 4 of a mile from Newburyport Market—4 rooms on a floor—in good repair—with a large garden of fruit trees in full bearing—good Barn, Chaise House, &c.—pleasantly situated, and in the vicinity of good schools—for particulars enquire of DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf. m16

FOR SALE.—A three story brick dwelling House, with every convenience for a genteel family, in Tremont street—likewise, a large wooden House in Pleasant street. A part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, if wanted for particulars, enquire of THOMAS SIMPSON and WARREN WILD, Exchange st. m16

FOR SALE.—2 small Houses in South Cedar street, each containing 4 rooms—small yard and woodshed—one of which is now empty, and will be let to a small family with good references—none other need apply—to S. MOORE, 500 Washington street. epim m17

FOR SALE.—A small brick two story House on Friend street—apply to CHARLES WADE, Merchants' Row, under the Oriental Bank. m17

TO LET.—Part of a House, containing six rooms, on Merrimack street—rent \$225. Also, a small house containing 5 rooms, on Prince street—rent \$225. Also, 2 rooms in South Court—rent \$87 per month. Also, one room No 110 Court—rent \$87—apply to U. J. CLARK, 3 Brattle square. m17

FOR SALE.—A genteel residence in Roxbury, containing good cellar—2 large parlors with folding doors—small parlor with marble chimney pieces and grates—5 chambers—large attic—good water—barn, &c., with 15,000 fruit trees and stocked with a variety of young bearing fruit trees. Apply to CHARLES WADE, Merchants' Row, under the Oriental Bank. 3t m17

FOR SALE.—A good new three story Brick House, No 80 Temple street—possession given the 1st day of March next—apply to CHARLES MCINTIER, No 5 Exchange st. m17

FOR SALE.—2 Small Brick Houses, at the West part of the City. 2 Small Houses at the North part of the City—apply to CHARLES WADE, Merchants' Row, under the Oriental Bank. 3t m17

FOR SALE.—A first rate new Brick House in Cedar street, having every convenience, or a genteel residence—apply to CHARLES WADE, Merchants' Row, under the Oriental Bank. 128

FOR SALE.—A first rate new Brick house in Oak street—apply to CHARLES WADE, Merchants' Row, under the Oriental Bank. mar 7

FOR SALE.—A first rate new 3 story Brick House on Oliver street. Apply to CHARLES WADE, Merchants' Row, under the Oriental Bank. mar 7

FOR SALE.—A first rate new 4 story Brick House on Howard street. Apply CHARLES WADE, Merchants' Row, under the Oriental Bank. mar 7

FOR SALE.—A first rate new three story brick house, in Phipps' place, leading from Charter street—has good well and cistern water—apply to HUNTER & MAGOON, Carpenter's Shop, Pond st. ep2w\* m18

TO LET.—The Squantum House situated at Quincy, seven miles from the City, for terms apply to SILAS HALL on the premises, or to J. W. CARTER, Bromfield street, Boston. ep1f m23

TO LET.—A good 13 story brick house, No 3 South Cedar st., suitable for a genteel family. Apply to CHAS. MCINTIER, No 5 Exchange st. jan. 29

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new three story brick House in Carver street, having every convenience. Apply to CHARLES WADE, Merchants' Row, under the Oriental Bank. 3t m11

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The Winter Hill Mansion House, barns and out buildings, with about one acre of land well stocked with choice fruit trees. Apply to CHARLES WADE, Merchants' Row, under the Oriental Bank. m16

FOR SALE.—A three story Brick House on Portland street—price low and terms easy—apply to CHARLES WADE, Merchants' Row, under the Oriental Bank. m10



FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1836.

NOTICE.—The Democratic Republicans of Charlestown are requested to meet at the Eagle Hotel, on SUNDAY EVENING, March 20th, for the purpose of making preparations for the ensuing election.

By order of the Town Committee.

PHINEAS J. STONE, Chairman.

SOLOMON PARSONS, Sec'y.

Charlestown, March 16th, 1836.

*The Hon. Caleb Cushing.*—Our Washington correspondent, some time since, spoke of this gentleman's speech upon the abolition question, as having been well written and well read. He will undoubtedly make a great effort to gain sufficient popularity during the present Congress to ensure his re-election to the next. But we doubt his success. He is a man of education, talents and industry. But these are not the only requisites necessary to secure the people's confidence—political honesty, and honorable and fair dealing, are what they require in their public servants. The ability to write a well-turned sentence, or to pronounce an eloquent oration, counts but little with the stern democracy of this country, when it is not united with purity of purpose, and an independent spirit. Mr. C. is a man whose personal ambition has always appeared to absorb every other sentiment, and for its gratification, it is believed, he would make any sacrifice. Had he been placed in the Hon. GAYTON P. OSGOOD's seat during the panic session, can it be supposed for a moment that he would have been guided by the high and honorable principles which it was evident directed the conduct of that gentleman, in banishing from his breast every selfish consideration, and boldly sustaining his country and her true interests, at the cost of his own aggrandizement? No indeed—Caleb Cushing lives but to promote Caleb Cushing's advancement—a man more purely selfish we believe does not exist;—and can the people of his District consider their interests safe, when entrusted to the keeping of such a man? Suppose the country had been plunged into a war with France by the conduct of his political associates in Congress? Would Caleb Cushing have been found on the American, or the French side? He would, undoubtedly, have followed his leader, and endeavored to disgrace the administration by denying it the means of defending the country, and to have palsied its arm by voting, as Daniel Webster did during the last war, against the necessary supplies for a suffering soldiery. Essex North has paid dearly for the misdeeds of its leading politicians in times past, but its bitter experience is slow in working its repentance. In the choice of Mr. OSGOOD as a member of Congress, there was evidence of returning wisdom, but the excitement produced by the Bank question, and its corrupting influence, spread the darkness of political delusion over the land, and during the temporary oblivion Caleb Cushing was elected his successor. But we trust that a more correct sentiment now pervades the minds of a majority of the voters of Essex North, and that he who proved so faithful to the honor and interest of his country in the hour of severe trial, whose TALENTS and INTEGRITY are of the highest order, will be restored, by the suffrages of his fellow citizens, to the station he so ably filled in the twenty-third Congress.

In no portion of the Commonwealth are to be found truer guardians of the principles of Democracy than in Essex North—they have contended, with unceasing labor, against every obstacle, and in some instances achieved glorious triumphs—it is our knowledge of their indomitable perseverance that gives us confidence in their ability, ultimately, to gain a permanent ascendancy in the Third District. When that is accomplished, we venture to say that upon no individual will their honors and confidence be more willingly and liberally bestowed than upon the Hon. GAYTON P. OSGOOD.

News has been received at the Department of State from the agent who was sent out in the United States sloop of war Peacock, to exchange the ratifications of the treaty concluded with Muscat. Also, that the Peacock was for a short time exposed to great danger on the coast of Arabia, from which, however, she happily escaped, after throwing overboard a part of her armament and stores. The Sultan of Muscat, upon learning her situation, promptly dispatched a sloop of war of his own to her assistance, and sent a guard of several hundred men to the shore for the protection of the crew in case they should land. The whole conduct of this Prince upon the occasion is represented to have been of the most liberal and magnanimous character.—*Globe.*

A very interesting letter describing the perilous situation of the Peacock, and her escape, may be found upon our First Page. The Sultan of Muscat, after alluded to, is the same individual for whom Messrs. Jones, Lows & Ball lately manufactured a splendid gold coffee set, and a magnificent watch case—any one to have looked at these beautiful articles would have known that a man of sufficient taste to have ordered them, would possess magnanimity enough to protect the unfortunate.

☞ We continue to receive the warm demonstrations of favor with which the democratic Electoral Ticket is received. The following is from the Worcester Republican.

*Electoral Ticket.*—We published in our last the proceedings of the Legislative Convention, held at Boston, by the democratic members of that body—and are happy to state that the ticket, so far as we have been able to learn, has given the most entire satisfaction to our friends in this county. Van Buren and Johnson will receive the vote of this State, if present indications are to be relied on, as expressing the popular sentiment of the people with regard to that subject. Foster's vote for Lt. Governor, showed the Van Buren strength in this State last fall. Since then there has been accessions to the strength of the Democratic party. The majority of the State is now for Mr. Van Buren.

The New York Sun has made a discovery upon terra firma more astonishing than any thing it saw in the moon—*ex. gr.*—"The Bowers now stands, by the test of arduous rivalry and expensive competition, the monarch of the modern drama in this country."

*Poor Cooper* is failing fast—the New Orleans Bee, speaking of his late performance of *Macbeth* in that city, says—"Frequently his strength failed, and his voice became discordant and disagreeable, so much so that it was often as painful to hear as to utter."

The new State Administration in Pennsylvania has played its game with unexampled vigor and spirit.—*Daily.*

But it will be too'd at last.

*Late from Florida.—Battle with the Indians.*—A letter from St. Augustine dated the 5th inst., and received at Charleston, gives the particulars of an action with the Indians. It appears that Gen. Gaines proceeded from Camp King to the banks of the Withlacoochee, with eight days provisions, and on arriving there on the 27th ult., found the Indians in considerable force on the other side of the river. He fought them for two days across the river, and on the third day, having formed an entrenched camp, proceeded with 200 men for the purpose of enticing them across the Withlacoochee. He succeeded, and the Indians had the temerity to attack him in his entrenched camp, when he committed great slaughter among them, having killed 300 of their number. The trace chains were removed from the wagons and fired among them.

Gen. Gaines was wounded in the chin, and Lt. Izard, a promising young officer, has since died of his wounds. The letter continues—"Gaines has since sent to Clinch for provisions, but afterwards countermanded the order, as the Indians would capture the wagons. He is understood to be surrounded. His provisions must be gone, and unless a reinforcement has been sent by Scott, his fate, and that of his gallant army, are sealed."

The Georgia mounted men, with the exception of two hundred recently arrived, had refused to come under the regulations of the army, and returned home. The South Carolina troops, however, under Gen. Bull and Col. Brisbane, had behaved in the handsomest manner.

The Alabama volunteers embarked from Tampa Bay, 1000 strong, March 2d.

"A Stranger" in the *Daily*, pronounces the Lion Jewess "a gross humbug," and a writer in the *Centinel*, "a magnificent drama the incidents striking—the dialogue forcible and effective—the scenery beautiful—the dresses splendid and correct," &c. &c. Now we will settle this whole affair in five words, of one syllable each:—*The piece was no go.* The writer in the *Centinel*, however, pays a just tribute in the following paragraph:—

"We cannot conclude our brief notice without saying a word in praise of the elegant exertions of the *coup du ballet*. Mr. and Mrs. Buckley were warmly applauded—and the children's dance was beautifully executed. Miss Johnson floated round the stage in her airy and graceful manner, winning new applause. We think it will be conceded that she is the most graceful dancer on the boards—we do not except Celeste. With all the lightness and ease of Celeste, she possesses a much finer figure and more pleasing countenance, and we are confident, that if she had an opportunity to display her abilities in pantomime, we should find her not inferior to the French artiste."

*The choice of boxes* at the Tremont Theatre, for Mrs. Wood's Benefit last evening, was sold at auction yesterday, and produced (exclusive of the regular price of tickets), the enormous sum of TWELVE HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS. The highest premium paid was \$85 each for boxes 1 and 3, making the price of each seat TEN DOLLARS AND FORTY-FOUR CENTS. The average price of the tickets all round, was \$2.46. We should think this was something like enthusiasm.

P.S. Not less than two thousand persons were present at the Concert at the Odeon, on Wednesday evening.

*Teas.*—There was imported from Canton, into this port, during the years 1834 and 1835, the following number of pounds of tea:—

	1834.	1835.
Bohea,	16,613	21,308
Souchong and other Black,	1,084,210	1,280,839
Hyson Skin,	177,310	279,832
Hyson and Young Hyson,	511,126	1,708,943
Imperial and Gunpowder,	95,576	291,808
Total,	1,884,865	3,582,730

*More Signs.*—The Democrats of Marblehead elected all their candidates for office at the last March meeting in that town. Last year all Whigs.

Mr. Josiah Hinckley, the Democratic candidate for Treasurer of Barnstable County, has been elected by a large majority, and Lothrop Davis chosen Register of Deeds.

In Duxbury too, heretofore Whig, the Democrats were completely successful.

*Important Discovery.*—Our old friend Solomon Broadbent, of the Worcester Spy, has decided after months of toil and research, and numerous personal experiments, that there are those who "though brayed seven times in a mortar, would never be wiser for it." He submitted to the operation twenty one times, and when he came out did not know a hawk from a hand-saw.

*The Bribery Affair* is not yet over in Pennsylvania; the Harrisburg Chronicle of the 11th inst. says:

"Mr. Conrad will be heard at the bar of the House, by counsel, on Monday next. As his case is intimately connected with that of Col. Krebs, we shall make no publication concerning either until the facts and arguments are brought out on this trial. Bank 'jokes' are serious affairs, unless made quietly put in their pocket, do the work and keep silent. The Bank presses are now laughing at their joke. We are much mistaken if they do not rue the attempt to crack it upon Col. Krebs, before all is over."

*Quite Condescending.*—O'Rourke, the individual who was robbed of between eight and nine hundred dollars, in a public house in New York, a week or two since, by several members of the famous "Chichester Gang," has received \$600 of the money in a letter, accompanied by a promise that the balance shall be repaid, if he "behaves like a gentleman" at the trial of one of the villains who has been arrested for the robbery.

A man in Louisville advertises Dr. Williams's "Purifying Machine." We recommend a test—let him pass Prentice, the rail-road editor of the Louisville Journal, through ten of them in rapid succession, and if he comes out of the last a decent man, the inventor's fortune will be made.

☞ We were misinformed upon the subject of the nomination of the candidate for Elector from Essex South—it was made, we understand, at the unanimous recommendation of the Democratic delegation from that district, and is, so far as has been heard, acceptable to their constituents.

"Poor country! serving you honestly and faithfully brings no other reward than an approving conscience."—*Noah.*

This would be the poorest kind of pay for a man like Noah, who would rather have a good salary than the best-satisfied conscience in Christendom. We doubt whether any service he could be expected to render would even produce the reward of an "approving conscience."

## SUPREME COURT OF APPEAL.

*Solemn deliberations of the Grand School Committee,* alias "Supreme Court of Appeal," alias "High Court of Cassation," alias "Ultimate Tribunal!"—Notwithstanding the awful catalogue of cognomens, descriptive of the character and functions of this august body, we, in our professional character of reporter of questions judicial—civil, criminal, and criminal—have had the temerity to "dip in a little around the edges" of the *audience*, during the two last sessions of the "most potent, grave, and revered seigniors;" but as our labors have chiefly been confined to such trifles as murder, piracy, poison, burnings, and burglary, which are always decided by twelve common men, we felt some misgivings, in the presence of the elevated assemblage, that we had adventured above our sphere of action, and we could not keep from mentally repeating the saying—"that fools rush in where angels scarce may tread." But being in, we determined to make the most of our modest assurance, and turn our intrusive visit to the best account; and we were eminently successful in securing and rescuing from oblivion a deliberate decision upon a fundamental principle of school discipline, of immeasurable importance to that ineffable class of our fellow-citizens—the young ladies. Besides this rich acquisition, we gleaned an incidental chapter, containing characteristics of big misses and little misses, with their hair in papers, and in ringlets—with croaky crows, and flowing manes—and the conflicting tastes of Grammar Masters and Writing Masters, touching the matter—also, the reserved rights of families, and the power of the master to enforce arbitrary interdictions—i. e. domestic nullification—also, the diversity of tastes of said domestic masters, upon the propriety of wearing wooden shoes in school—and finally, the smell-of-the-shopism of lawyers and their quibbles, showing that they, like the Jews, are a peculiar people, and strangely out of place, in all matters requiring only simple, plain, Christian dealing. We might enlarge on these several heads, to the extent of a volume each, but we have only room for a line or so on each separate illustrative incident, which we note in the order in which they transpired, and not according to their scientific classification. Example—

*Big Misses, and their hair.*—A young lady, holding the responsible post of sub-monitor in the Boylston school, comes to school with her profuse and beautiful hair done up in papers all over her head, and the mingled black and white caput looks as if the owner had been running bareheaded in a snow storm.—Evils thereof, 1. A head so dressed, or prepared, is a note of preparation, that the wearer is going to a party in the evening—thus much it indicates, but no more—and the dress, where, and with whom? become at once questions of all-absorbing importance to the two hundred other misses in school—a general chorus of whispering then commences—books, slates, maps, hide their diminished heads, and give place to hissing exclamations of "What will she wear? her brown shawl, or her white cambric; her pink, or her blue; her green, or her black?" "Where can she be going?" *It can't be at B's.*—*It must be at C's!* *It is,* and *it ain't.* 2. By the time the sensation excited by the sub-monitor's "grand fugitive entree" has subsided, the little a, b, c, misses in the lower part of the school have caught the imitative infection, and set themselves to work as lively as little monkeys, to tear up their books for curl papers. Thus practically refuting the whole phrenological system, by employing contemporaneously the faculties of "destructiveness" and "constructiveness," while exercising their "imitativeness." 3. All the little misses miss their lessons. 4. The floor becomes covered with fragments of paper, and the sweeper has to perform double duty.

Consequences thereof.—The Grammar Master becomes speedily sensible of the interruption of the business of his school, and soon discovers the "primary cause," and at once applies the axe to the root of the evil—he remonstrates, and vows she'll wear her hair so the next day, just to see if he will make a fuss about it—she is of womankind, yet keeps her word, and comes with her hair crumpled up in paper knots, like comfits with paper rhymes in "em—the master keeps his word, too, and the post and seat of sub-monitor is vacated, and the head bedecked with embryo curls, becomes a "head lower"—aye, the tail of another class. The head is unconscious of its humiliation, but in the heart mortification commences, and inflammation of temper follows, succeeded by settled symptoms of truantism. Result.—The guardian, as he ought, espouses the cause of his ward, the sub-monitor; he learns that the sub-comprehensive committee; he appoints a select committee, who the full board, the report is set aside, and the hearing assigned to take place on the 16th, when the committee meet, and now for the

*Lawyers.*—Notwithstanding that the Committee at a former meeting voted to give the guardian a hearing, and requested both parties to bring their witnesses, Mr. A. contended, on the 16th, that the report of the select committee ought to be final—that there could be no appeal from it to the whole board—that the board had delegated its whole authority to the committee, and therefore an appeal from the decision of that committee to the board, was an appeal from the board itself.—The board, he was willing to admit, was the Supreme Court of Appeal, the High Court of Cassation, the Ultimate Tribunal, from which no appeal could be made, and if that board delegated its power to a committee, no appeal could be had from that committee. The argument being unanswerable, was, per force, unanswered, but the committee re-voted that parties should be heard. This, to be sure, some may consider as an answer.

The guardian, after stating the facts in the case, went into a long and able argument on the merits. His first step was to demonstrate the convenience to the sub-monitor to wear her hair in papers, preparatory to her going to a party. To have curls without cultivating them in papers was next to impossible,—and for a young lady to go to a party without curls was wholly impossible! A soldier might as well march to the battle-field without his sword, or the fisherman throw his line without bait. Pope has settled that point beyond dispute in the "Rape of the Lock;" vide—

This nymph to the destruction of mankind, Nourish'd two locks, which grateful hung behind In equal curls, and well conspir'd to deck With shining ringlets the smooth ivory neck. Love in these labyrinth his slaves detains, And mighty hints are held in slender chains. With hazy sprays we the birds betray; Light hues of hair surprise the flamy prey; Fair tresses man's imperial race ensnare; And beauty draws us with a singles hair.

In the spirit of Pope's verse, the guardian triumphantly asked the committee if they thought they could legislate curls out of the heads of the young ladies, and likewise denied that the wearing hair in papers could disturb the order of a female school in manner and form—*ex. gr.*—He "considered the master's arbitrary interdiction as an infringement on the reserved rights of the family" like his compelling one boy to go home when the school was dismissed, and forbidding another from wearing wooden shoes to school, while the writing-master counted himself with simply telling the wooden shoe gentleman to make as little noise with his sabots as possible. The writing-master also felt no inconvenience from, or oppugnance to, the knotted pates. The animated and eloquent guardian disclaimed all personal feeling in relation to the question at issue; and he professed to be contending merely for a great principle of right, and only contested the decision of the select committee, for the purpose of settling the point now and forever, whether the master should or should not be restricted in his disciplinary regulations, to his legitimate sphere of action, within the school. A clergyman had graciously vouchsafed his opinion, too, "that the moral effect of wearing the hair in papers was decidedly bad." This clerical discovery the guardian considered as an astounding indication of the march of intellect; but though there might be some mysterious connexion between hair and morals, he could not see it.

But we must leave the constitutional argument of the guardian to return again to the

*Lawyers*—who kept interrupting him, by demanding that he should prove his facts, although the facts were admitted by the Grammar Master. It was in vain that the master nodded assent, or verbally expressed it. "Bring on the witnesses," cried the lawyers, who could not bear to miss an opportunity of bull-ragging them, as Harry Williams once said, with more truth than grace: They came prepared to display their acumen in a cross-examination, and had no idea, that honest men should admit

any thing in the absence of proof. But the Chair was dead against them, and so the master followed "on the merits of the case," on his side of the question; and to illustrate the appearance of the evil, he exhibited a large wig-block, covered with a lady's jasey, sprinkled all over with papers, according to the fashion of the late sub-monitors' head.

This mute witness being a "block-head," was a stubborn one, and could not be made to contradict itself, and was decisive in favor of the master's taste in excluding the prototype of which it was the anti-type from too prominent a position in his school. The master also defended himself for refusing to permit one of his scholars to wear sabots four inches thick, but did not profess to envy the equanimity of his writing master who could bear with it. He also demonstrated, that the "paper system" was really a nuisance, if not immoral; it was also unequal, and therefore anti-republican, for the younger misses whose hair was not long enough to do up in papers, naturally felt chagrined and discontented at the capillary superiority of the older ones, and spent much of their precious time in trying to stretch their locks to the requisite length, to enable them to compete with their elder rivals.

The question being taken, the Grand Committee solemnly sustained the master, by nearly a unanimous vote. This vote also settles sundry other similar suits now pending.

*Correction.*—In our abstract of Mr. Justice Rogers' opinion, in the poison case, on Wednesday, he is made to say, "The grand and leading symptom of the stomach—the corrugation—was not ever known to follow from arsenic." For "corrugation," read *contraction*; the correction is only material, as involving a principle in medical jurisprudence.

## MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

*Thursday, March 17.—In the House.*—The House have been engaged the principal part of the day in discussing the instructions given in the last report of the Bank Investigating Committee. The discussion has been very free and general, and a great variety of amendments and suggestions have been suggested which have tended to embarrass the main question.

Mr. Sheafe of Lowell, submitted an order, that the special joint committee be instructed to summon before them, at such time and place, as they may designate, the President and Directors of the New England, State, and City Banks in Boston, and the People's Bank in Roxbury, respectively, to show cause, if any they have, why their respective charters should not be declared forfeit, and to proceed against each of them according to the 17th section of the 96th chapter of the statute passed in 1825. This order was adopted by a vote of 269 to 65.

*Congress.—Monday, March 14.—In the Senate.* Mr. Leigh presented the credentials of the Hon. W. C. Rives, elected a Senator from Virginia, who appeared, was qualified, and took his seat. Mr. King, of Ala., presented a resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress, on the — day of May, which lies over one day. The Senate refused to take up the bill to distribute the proceeds from the public lands, and on motion of Mr. Benton took up and re-considered from their amendments to the bill to defray the expense of volunteer and militia corps in the service of the United States.—[So the bill is passed.] The bill for the extension of the Cumberland Road passed. After which, on motion of Mr. Buchanan, Executive business was taken up until the Senate adjourned.

*In the House,* the report of the Committee on the reorganization of the Militia System throughout the U. States was taken up, debated, and finally laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. By unanimous consent, the bill making additional appropriations for the suppression of Seminole hostilities in Florida, was read a third time and passed.

*Look out for breakers!*—The N. Y. Herald says "the American Monthly Magazine has been detected in an atrocious plagiarism," and promises the particulars "to-morrow." If it be true, it is probably the imposition of some correspondent—we'll lay our head that the editors are innocent.

☞ One of the parties, the plaintiff, in the "curled hair case," says that there was not a "full hearing" before the Committee, and complains that the Mayor would not listen to explanations which were essential to a correct understanding of the matter.

*Gen. Jose Antonio Mezia,* the Commander of the unfortunate Americans who were shot at Tampico, has been arrested by the U. S. Marshal, and held to bail in the sum of \$5000, for violating the law against levying war against a State at peace with the United States.

*Mr. Ingersoll,* who takes a benefit at the Lion tonight, deserves a full house. His merits are acknowledged by all, and his bill is unusually attractive.

The new frigate Columbia, recently launched at Washington, will, it is said, be the flag ship on the Brazilian station.

Within the past ten days, the New Bedford Gazette says that about thirty-eight thousand barrels of whale oil have arrived at that port.

Edward Kent, the Whig Candidate, was elected Mayor of Bangor on Monday.

The *Lovell Messenger* states that a most singular and disgraceful scene was enacted at the Town Hall in that town a few evenings since. A gentleman from Boston, of high respectability and literary repute, formerly a member of the Senate, and now a member of the House of Representatives, came to Lowell to deliver a lecture before the Moral Lyceum. He commenced his lecture, the subject of which was the poetry of the Scriptures, but the audience were soon astounded to perceive that he was so drunk as to be unable to instruct or gratify them. The Messenger says, 'he stood reeling, with the bible in his hand, commenting on the oracles of God.'

*Fire.*—About 4 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in Murphy's stables, on the corner of 11th street and third avenue, and before it was got under destroyed the whole of the stables, two wooden dwelling, and injured a three story brick house. Two men and a boy who slept in one of the lofts over the stables, are missing. 36 horses and 6 omnibuses were burned. We could not learn that any part of the property was insured.—*N. Y. Star.*

*What has Congress done, and what will Congress do?*—Something has been done to provide for the defence of Florida, and a bill has passed both houses for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in this city. And this is about the sum and substance of national legislation during the present session of Congress.—*N. Y. Times.*

*Noah's Ark, probably erected in the State of New York.*—In a new and interesting work on the subject of American Antiquities and Discoveries in the West, by Josiah Priest, the author, running rather wild in speculation, has conjectured that the Ark was erected in America, and in all probability in the State of New York!—*Baltimore Visitor.*

*Suicide.*—A young man, by the name of Martin, a journeyman painter, entered Faneuil Market House on Wednesday afternoon, and, seizing a butcher knife from one of the stalls, cut his throat; no cause can be assigned for the act. He was immediately conveyed to the Hospital.—*Courier.*

A *Watchman* advertises in the New Orleans Union, for a "Boat-hook," which some one stole from him the night previous, while sleeping on a bale of cotton!

The theatres and the Italian operas are well sustained at Calcutta.

*The Farewell Benefit of Mrs. Wood* last evening was a very brilliant affair. At the end of the Opera she was crowned with wreaths, and almost smothered with roses. Among the most beautiful of the former was one presented by Mr. Ostinelli of the Orchestra—another came from the hands of Mr. Sullivan, while flowers of every description laid at her feet like flakes of snow. Mr. Wood being called for, came forward, leading Mrs. W., and expressed his gratitude for the private and public attention Mrs. W. and himself had received from the citizens of Boston, and after declaring his intention to return again to America, took his leave.

Mr. Brough responded to the warmly expressed desire of the audience to see him, by introducing himself into their presence, making a very feeling and appropriate speech, and bidding them all a formal farewell. The ladies rose and waved their kerchiefs, and then wiped their eyes with them—the gentlemen clapped their hands, sighed, "but never shed a tear."

*Long Passages.*—On Sunday, four schooners arrived here from Boston, each of which have had a passage of forty-nine days from that port. They have been in sight of the light-house on Sandy Hook, three or four times, and as often blown off—they have had most tempestuous weather, and have all suffered very severely in their spars and rigging.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Supreme Court at Washington has decided the great New Orleans Levee case against the U. States Government. The proceeds of the sales of the lots, \$1,600,000 now go to the city, which will more than pay the city debt, and render the proposed division of the city unnecessary.

The Tuscaloosa (Alabama) Intelligencer, of Feb. 20th, says the Governor has ordered out a regiment of mounted men to protect the citizens residing in the Eastern part of that State against the Creeks, who are suspected of hostile intentions.

*The Seamstresses.*—We hear that there is a determination universally expressed throughout this industrious, lovely, and very numerous class of our population, to combine and demand of their employers a more adequate remuneration for the productions of their hands.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A drunkard in Union County, Indiana, recently murdered his whole family, consisting of a wife and three children. His excuse was, that they were likely to become a county charge.

## MARRIED.

In this city, on the 9th inst. by Rev Mr. Hague, Mr. Nathan Gray, aged 21 years, to Mrs. Nancy Hersey, aged 43.

## DIED.

In this city, on Sunday morning last, Mrs. Susan Spear, widow of the late Isaac Spear, 52.

On Wednesday, Emma, only child of Charles Johnson, aged 11 months.

In this city, Mrs. Emeline Augusta, wife of Samuel Hanson, and only daughter of Mrs. Charlotte Bissell, 27.

## IMPORTATIONS.

BATAVIA and MANILLA. S. by James Perkins—9006 bags sugar, 1282 bales Manila hemp, 634 bundles rattans, 147 piculs janan wood, 500 gunny bags.

MALAGA. Brig Hamilton—530 casks 151 blbls wine, 353 casks 1022 half do 600 qr do raisins, 100 frals almonds, 1 blbl wine.

BATAVIA. Brig George Ryan—4368 bags sugar, 2442 do coffee, 1 box mdz.

ROCHELLE. Brig Bellow—267 half pipes 244 blbls brandy, 200 blbls champagne, 20 blbls yellow ochre.

LEGHORN. Brig Russell—12 blocks 10 shals 54 tables 5 boxes marble, 2 boxes citron, 100 do soap, 114 do tallow candles, 400 do olive oil, 75 do paste, 200 bales wool.

MARACAIBO. Brig Orontes—80 tons fusite, 160 logs ebony, 1 case glass, 100 ox and cow horns.

HAVANA. Brig William—305 blbls 13 tierces 7 blbls molasses, 5 blbls oranges.

JACMEL. Sen Oscar—1203 bags coffee, 36 hides, 13216 lbs Brazil wood.

NEW ORLEANS. Schooner—54 bales cotton, 453 blbls pork, 15 blbls 30 half do 500 kgs lard, 7 blbls tallow, 3 boxes 1 ship Nevada—808 bales cotton, 76 tons pig iron, 3 ans scrap iron, 3 half do rice.

BRIG PHILIP—373 bales cotton, 310 tierces 11 half do rice, 1 case glass, 2 boxes cotton cards, 10 tons oil iron, 3 blbls 1 cask 2 kgs 1 jr mdz.

SHIP-NEWS.—BOSTON, 1836.

THURSDAY, March 17.—ARRIVED.

Ship Perkins, Brown, Manilla, Sept. 1. Passed Anjer 16th Sept and St Helena 21st Jan. 10.

Ship Nova, Perkins, New Orleans, 28th ult. S. W. Pass lat 1st. Ships St Leon, and Lotus, for Havre, were at anchor lat 33, 10n 70, but water enough to get over. Spoke, 13th inst, lat 33, 10n 70, brig Cygnus, 23d ult.

Ship Paugas, Moody, Manilla, 23d ult. Ship Tiger, Blanchard, Charleston. Ship King Philip, Humphrey, Charleston.

Brig George Ryan, Dorr, Batavia, Oct 22. Spoke, Feb 1, lat 23, 10n 59, sch Royal Adelaide, McGrath, 22 days from Halifax for Dominica.

Brig Russell, Matthews, Leghorn, Jan 27. Left the Brighton, Low, in Manilla, disg; Magnet, Knowles, for Boston, 3. The brig Volant, of Plymouth, sailed 15th for Philadelphia. Spoke Feb 10, off Rock of Gibraltar, disg; Juliet, 30 days from Palermo for New York; 12th inst, lat 33, 10n 70, brig John & Edward, Matanzas for Portland.

Brig Bellow, Perkins, Rochelle, Feb 13. Left the Helen, McLeod, for Baltimore, 8, the county Am.

Brig Hamilton, Prince, Malaga, Feb 5. Left the Helen, McLeod, for Baltimore, 8, the county Am.

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